We Claim:

1. A compound having the formula

$$R_1 - A' - Y' - Leu - X' - Z' - B' - R_2$$
 (I)

in which

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X´ means any group or amino acid imparting to the compound of formula (I) the ability to bind to the KLVFF-sequence in amyloid β peptide, or two amino acids imparting the same ability, but with the proviso that one is not proline;

Y' means any amino acid;

Z' means any non-acidic amino acid;

A' means a direct bond or an  $\alpha$ -amino acid bonded at the carboxyl terminal of the  $\alpha$ carboxygroup or a di-, tri-, tetra- or pentapeptide bonded at the carboxyl terminal of the  $\alpha$ carboxy group;

B' means a direct bond or an  $\alpha$ -amino acid bonded at the  $\alpha$ -nitrogen or a di-, tri-, tetra- or pentapeptide bonded at the  $\alpha$ -nitrogen of the N-terminal  $\alpha$ -amino acid;  $R_1$  is H or -CO- $R_3$  bonded at the  $\alpha$ -amino group of A';  $R_2$  is H, -OR<sub>4</sub> or NR<sub>5</sub>R<sub>6</sub>, all bound to the  $\alpha$ -carboxyl group of the a-carboxyterminal of B';

R<sub>3</sub> is a straight or branched carbon chain of 1-4 carbon atoms;

R<sub>4</sub> is a straight or branched carbon chain of 1-4 carbon atoms;

R<sub>5</sub> and R<sub>6</sub> independently are H, alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl or substituted aryl or together are

 $-(CH_2)_n$ , where n is 4-5;

R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> together can form a hydrocarbon ring or heterocyclic ring; and

all the  $\alpha$ -amino acids can be either D- or L-isomers; with the proviso that (I) is not Lys-Leu-Val-Phe-Phe, which exhibits an ability to inhibit polymerization of amyloid  $\beta$  peptide.

- 2. A compound according to Claim 1, wherein all the amino acids are D-isomers.
- 3. A compound according to Claim 1, wherein Y' is Lys.
- 4. A compound according to Claim 2, wherein Y is Lys.
- 5. A compound according to Claim 3, wherein Y' is Lys and Z' is Phe.
- 6. A compound according to Claim 1, wherein Y' is Phe.
- 7. A compound according to Claim 2, wherein Y' is Phe.
- 8. A compound according to Claim 1, wherein X' is Val-Val.
- 9. A compound according to Claim 1, wherein  $R_1$  is acetyl.
- 10. A compound according to Claim 1, wherein  $R_1$  is H and/or  $R_2$  is H.

11. Use of a compound of formula

$$R_1 - A' - Y' - Leu - X' - Z' - B' - R_2$$
 (II)

in which

X' means any group or amino acid imparting to the compound of formula (II) the ability to bind to the KLVFF-sequence in the amyloid  $\beta$  peptide, or two amino acids imparting the same ability, but with the proviso that one is not proline;

Y' means any amino acid;

Z´ means any non-acidic amino acid;

A' means a direct bond or an  $\alpha$ -amino acid bonded at the carboxyl terminal of the  $\alpha$ -amino acid bonded at the carboxyl terminal of the  $\alpha$ -carboxygroup or a di-, tri-, tetra- or pentapeptide bonded at the carboxyl terminal of the  $\alpha$ -carboxy group;

B' means a direct bond or an  $\alpha$ -amino acid bonded at the  $\alpha$ -nitrogen or a di-, tri-, tetra- or pentapeptide bonded at the  $\alpha$ -nitrogen of the N-terminal  $\alpha$ -amino acid;

 $R_1$  is H or -CO- $R_3$  bonded at the  $\alpha$ -amino group of A;

15  $R_2$  is H,  $-OR_4$  or  $NR_3^1R_6$ , all bound to the  $\alpha$ -carboxyl group of the  $\alpha$ -carboxyterminal of B';

R<sub>3</sub> is a straight or branched carbon chain of 1-4 carbon atoms;

R<sub>4</sub> is a straight or branched carbon chain of 1-4 carbon atoms;

 $R_5$  and  $R_6$  independently are H, alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl or substituted aryl or together are -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>-, where n is 4-5;

20  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  together can form a hydrocarbon ring or heterocyclic ring; all the  $\alpha$ -amino acids can be either D-or L-isomers;

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for inhibition of polymerization of amyloid  $\beta$  peptide-ligands for inhibition of polymerization of amyloid  $\beta$  peptide, as a tool for the identification of other organic compounds with similar functional properties or as a ligand in PET (positron emission tomography).

- 12. Use according to Claim 11, wherein all the amino acids of the compound are D-isomers.
  - 13. Use according to Claim 9, wherein 20 Y' is Lys.
  - 14. Use according to Claim 13, wherein Y' is Lys and Z' is Phe.
  - 15. Use according to Claim 11, wherein Y is Phe.
  - 16. Use according to Claim 1, wherein X' is Val-Val.
  - 17. Use according to Claim 11, wherein  $R_1$  is acetyl.
  - 18. Use according to Claim 11, wherein  $R_1$  is H and/or  $R_2$  is H.
  - 19. A compound according to Claim 1 for use as a medicament.

- 20. Use of a compound according to Claim 1 for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of prevention of amyloidosis.
- 21. Use of a compound according to Claim 1 for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of prevention of Alzheimer disease associated with amyloidosis.
- 22. Use of a compound according to Claim 1 for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment or prevention of demens in patients with Down's syndrome.
- 23. Use of a compound according to Claim 1 for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment or prevention of Hereditary cerebral hemorrhage with amyloidosis (Dutch type).
- 24. Use of a compound according to Claim 1 for the manufacture of a medicament for the prevention of fibril formation of human amyloid protein.
- 25. A composition comprising a compound according to Claim 1 and optionally a ligand capable of binding or interacting with the compound according to formula I and a carrier.
- 26. A composition according to Claim 25, which is adapted for injection or oral administration.

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